Korea Today

No. 168 1970

Supplement

LET US OPPOSE THE REVIVAL OF JAPANESE MILITARISM

Pyongyang, Korea

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the defeat of Japanese imperialism. And today Japan has grown into a new hotbed of war in Asia. Japanese militarism, which spelled so heavy misfortunes and sufferings to mankind, has revived under the active patronage of the U.S. imperialists and is now going to brandish its blood-stained sword again.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Japanese militarism has made its appearance in Asia as a dangerous force of aggression today. The Japanese militarist forces harbour an illusion of realizing their old dream of the 'Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere' with the backing of U.S. imperialism."
(Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 323.)

Asserting "Japan's status as a big power" emphatically, the Japanese militarist forces started to stretch out their evil tentacles of aggression to South Korea and other foreign countries, taking an active part in the U.S. imperialist strategy of Asian aggression and have been stepping up war preparations for the establishment of colonial spheres of influence.

The Japanese militarists scheme to resume the "continental policy" which they devised already sixty-odd years ago and seek to set out again on "Northern expansion" and "Southern expansion," the doctrines much advocated by them when they were all out for Asian aggression.

The Japanese militarists in sinister conspiracy and collusion with U.S. imperialism present a serious menace to peace in Asia and the world at large.

The revival of Japanese militarism and the danger of its reinvasion are not a matter of tomorrow but an imminent matter of reality confronting us.

These grave developments urgently call on the Korean people and the peoples of the socialist countries, newly-independent countries and all the peace- and justice-loving peoples in Asia and in other parts of the world to heighten vigilance against the aggressive manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarist forces and fight against them resolutely.

1. JAPANESE MILITARISM HAS HISTORICALLY PERPETRATED AGGRESSION AND PLUNDER WITH THE BACKING OF BIG POWERS

Today when the danger of aggression by Japanese militarism revived and rearmed by U.S. imperialism is increasing as never before history indicts with a renewed force the crimes committed by Japanese militarism and by U.S. imperialism which has revived the former and uses it as a "shock force" of aggression. Historical facts, together with the realities of today, loudly warn all the people who treasure Asian and world peace, national independence and social progress of the Japanese militarist aggression.

The 100-odd years' course of history followed by Japan since it embarked upon capitalist development is full of records of ceaseless aggression and plunder of other nations. From the very day of its birth, Japanese militarism led Japan from war to war.

This originated in the nature of the capitalist system itself, especially in the lag of capitalist development, in the military, semi-feudal, imperialist aggressiveness and brigandish predatoriness that characterized Japanese capitalism.

But this was not all that made Japanese militarism rush headlong so violently from one war to another. It was attributable also to the assistance and encouragement of U.S. imperialism and other Western imperialist powers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The Japanese militarists are historically accustomed to acquiring a 'windfall' with the support of big powers. In the past they conspired with the U.S. and British imperialists and annexed Korea under their patronage, stretched out their claws of aggression to the Asian continent and made frenzied efforts to be the 'leader' of Asia in league with fascist Germany and Italy. But they were defeated in the long run."
(Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 402.)

The capitalist powers usually make temporary allies of these or those countries in order

to outplay easily their rivals in the scramble to divide up colonies and seize their spheres of influence. Those countries which embarked upon capitalist development later than others or comparatively weak capitalist countries used to secure their own colonies and get their shares in the division of spheres of influence by trading on the inevitable antagonisms and conflicts between the capitalist powers and allying themselves with a certain power or joining its alliance.

It was not until the so-called "Meiji Restoration" in 1868 that Japan embarked upon the path of capitalist development. The bourgeois reform in Japan was enforced under the emperor system by those in the upper strata, with part of feudal lords and Samurais, who took advantage of the struggle of the people against feudal oppression, as the central force. It was not carried out thoroughly and Japanese capitalism, from the outset, had military semi-feudal features and most brigandish and brutish aggressiveness.

By the time when Japan began to develop into a capitalist country, the division of the world's colonies had been almost completed among the European and American capitalist powers and Asia was turning into the arena of their strife for colonies and expansion of spheres of influence. Under the circumstances, Japan had no other recourse but to the means of military plunder if it would have a share in dividing up markets and obtain colonies.

Japan which had just begun developing as a capitalist country burned with a wild ambition for overseas expansion. But it was still very weak in economic and military strength.

Therefore, the cunning Japanese militarists made it their customary practice to turn to account tactfully contradictions and antagonisms among the European and American capitalist powers in their scramble for the division of colonies and spheres of influence in Asia and to get "bonanza" under the wings of big powers. From the outset of Japan's development as a capitalist country, the Japanese militarists, kotowing to the U.S. and British imperialists and with their backing, schemed to invade neighbouring countries and expand their foothold of aggression.

The U.S. and British imperialists, on their part, regarded the as yet weak Japanese capitalism as the least dangerous rival and intended to put up Japan as a rampart to check other imperialist powers in the East and a guide in aggression, calculating on the bellicose nature of Japanese militarism and Japan's favorable geographical position in Asia.

Thus, with the zealous support of the U.S. and British imperialists, Japanese militarism began to hold out its crooked hands of aggression to Asian nations already in the 1870's.

The start of aggression of the Japanese militarists against Korea was almost coincident with the intrusion into Korea of the U.S. imperialist pirate ship "General Sherman" in 1866.

After an ignominious defeat in the incident of the "General Sherman," U.S. imperialism ventured several armed invasions, which all ended in failure. Then it provided the Japanese militarists with warships and weapons and instigated them to invade Korea so as to make Japan pave the way for aggression.

Supported and encouraged by U.S. imperialism in this way, the Japanese militarists sent their warship "Unyogo" to the Kanghwa Island of Korea in 1875 to commit rampant piracies. Then they shifted the "responsibility" for the provocation onto the Korean feudal government and, next year, dispatched a large fleet to Korea and forced upon it the shackling "Kanghwado Treaty" by the threat of force.

With this as a momentum, the Japanese militarists started their aggression against Korea in real earnest and unleashed the Sino-Japanese war in 1894 to enlarge their sphere of influence.

Japan at that time was not strong enough to fight a war against Ching single-handed.

It was only with the support of U.S. and British imperialism that Japan could win the Sino-Japanese war. The U.S. and British imperialists rendered an active support to the Japanese militarists to strengthen their stronghold of aggression by Japan's military advance which would sap the Manchu Ching's strength and block Tsarist Russia's inroad into Asia.

As a result of the Sino-Japanese war, Japan secured Korea as a key point for aggression on the Asian continent and seized Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to make them a bridgehead for southward advance.

The Japanese militarists carried out a war against Tsarist Russia also with the support of the U.S. and British imperialists.

It was only with the active backing of the U.S. and British imperialists that the still weak and behindhand capitalist Japan made up her mind to open a war and dared fall upon imperialist Russia which was in league with German and French imperialism at that time.

The U.S. and British imperialists felt a greater threat to their colonies and spheres of influence in the forces of Tsarist Russia making inroad into Asia. To forestall them, they actively abetted Japan behind her back and pitted her against Tsarist Russia.

In 1902 Britain and Japan concluded the "Anglo-Japanese alliance" whereby they mutually consented to the British "privileges" on China and Japanese "privileges" on Korea and were bound to assist each other in the event of a contracting party becoming involved in a war with other countries and co-operate directly with each other, if need be. The United States supplied Japan with a huge sum of loan and large quantities of weapons, military equipment and material as well as many mili-

tary advisors. Japan covered more than half of her war expenditures amounting to 1,700 million *yen* with American and British loans.

The Japanese militarists, inspired by all the financial, military and political aid and guarantees offered by the U.S. and British imperialists, started the war against Tsarist Russia at last in 1904 by a surprise attack in their usual way.

When they concluded a peace treaty with Tsarist Russia, the Japanese militarists, again tactfully capitalizing on the good offices and pressure of the U.S. and British imperialists, seized hold of South Sakhalin and the Liaotung peninsula.

The Japanese militarists and the U.S. and British imperialists fixed their spheres of influence and agreed upon the partition of colonies in Asia in all haste. In July 1905 when the Russo-Japanese war was still on, a secret agreement was concluded between Japanese Prime Minister Katsura and U.S. Secretary of War Taft on the U.S. imperialists' recognition of Japan's occupation of Korea in return for the latter's recognition of the former's occupation of the Philippines.

Simultaneously with this, the Japanese militarists formed the second "Anglo-Japanese alliance" with the British imperialists on condition that Japan would support British occupation of India and Britain would recognize Japanese occupation of Korea.

On this basis, in November 1905 the Japanese militarists set their armed forces in motion and, in most barbarous and coercive manner, forced the feudal rulers of Korea to conclude the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" in 1905 and reduced Korea virtually to a colony of Japan. Then in 1910 they annexed Korea completely.

As seen above, Japanese militarism as the executor of the policy of the U.S. and British imperialists in the division of colonies in Asia and as a junior partner in the carrying out of their aggressive policy, built up, through incessant aggressive wars, a colonial empire inclusive of Korea, Taiwan and South Sakhalin in a short period.

The aggressive and crafty nature of the Japanese militarists was fully unmasked during World War I. While the Western imperialists, bogged down in the war in Europe, could hardly pay heed to Asia, the Japanese militarists seized Tsingtao in Shantun province of China and many islands in the Pacific which were then in the hands of the German imperialists, under the pretext of the fulfilment of their "commitments" to the "Anglo-Japanese alliance." During the war Japan, together with U.S. imperialism, sold a large amount of war material to warring countries and gained fabulous profits by fishing in the troubled water when its competitors were temporarily fallen apart from the world market.

It was also the Japanese militarists who opposed with bitterest malice the October Socialist Revolution in Russia when it emerged victorious and who took the lead in the frantic imperialist armed intervention in the Soviet Far Eastern region in an attempt to strangle the newborn Soviet Republic in its cradle. The Japanese militarists dreamed of military occupation of Siberia. The devils were also very much afraid lest the influence of the October Socialist Revolution should reach the Eastern countries which they intended to dominate.

When the Western and American powers including the U.S. and British imperialists formed a conspiracy for an armed intervention against the Soviet Union out of their common hatred and antagonism against the victorious October Socialist Revolution, the Japanese militarists mobilized the largest number of troops before any other country and came out as a "shock force" in the armed intervention.

As the armed intervention ended in failure due to the heroic struggle of the Soviet people that received a unanimous support from the progressive people of the whole world, the Western imperialists were compelled to withdraw their troops. But the Japanese militarists alone remained entrenched in a part of the Soviet territory and held it out doggedly till 1925 when they were driven out.

"It is in the nature of imperialism to perpetrate aggression and plunder. If there ever is imperialism which is not aggressive, it is no longer imperialism. Imperialism will not change its aggressive nature before it dies." (Kim Il Sung)

The aggressive ambition of the Japanese militarists who had grown up on aggressive wars under the aegis of the U.S. and British imperialists burned further as they fattened and pampered their stomachs. Japanese monopoly capital that had rapidly swollen up with the gains of war and colonial plunder through aggressions and predatory wars as an important asset for capital accumulation, required new markets for commodity and capital export and new raw material resources.

The Japanese militarists, gripping the state power more firmly, rushed headlong into the expansion of their colonial sphere of influence drawing on the increased military potential.

The Japanese militarists, who had already stretched their claws of aggression deep into Northeast China, framed up the "Manchurian incident" at last in September 1931 and completely occupied the whole of Northeast China by their customary surprise military actions.

The Japanese militarists brazen-facedly claimed that "Manchuria and Mongolia are the lifeline of Japan" and that they should be "turned into a barrier against communist menace in the Far East" and tried to cover their burglarious acts of aggression with the hackneyed aggressive slogans.

The Japanese militarists dared to ignite such a large-scale war of aggression like a highway

robber because they counted on the continuous support of the U.S. and British imperialists.

Japan's exclusive possession of Northeast China, in fact, meant a direct infringement on the "concessions" of the U.S. and British imperialists in China. This reflected, as it was, the antagonistic conflicts between the imperialist powers for the redivision of spheres of influence, which grew very acute as a result of the protracted, deep-going economic panic sweeping the whole capitalist world at that time. The U.S. and British imperialists, of course, did not like Japan having the vast market of Northeast China to itself.

Nevertheless, the U.S. and British imperialists rather supported the aggressive acts of the Japanese militarists, advocating the so-called "non-intervention policy" towards the latter's occupation of Northeast China.

The reason was clear.

The U.S. and British imperialists supported Japan's aggressive acts with the hope that the Japanese militarists would set up a stronghold in Northeast China to invade the Soviet Union and suppress the ever-growing revolutionary movement of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

How vividly the historical facts disclose the class nature of imperialism!

The support of the U.S. and British imperialists to the Japanese militarists in the invasion of Northeast China was, in fact, the beginning of "Munich" in Asia.

Further encouraged by such "appeasement policy" of the U.S. and British imperialists, the Japanese militarists unleashed the Chinese-Japanese War in July 1937 and started an all-out invasion of China to swallow it up whole.

They blared that the aggressive war was aimed at "joint struggle against communism," "peace in the East" and "establishment of a new order in Eastern Asia" and that it was a "sacred war" for "universal harmony." This was a further lucid exposure of the brigandish ambition of the Japanese militarists who would say: "...To conquer China, Manchuria and Mongolia must be conquered first. To dominate the world, China must be conquered first of all."

The Japanese militarists occupied a vast expanse of Chinese territory stretching from North China down to Shanghai, Kanton and the Hainan Island. And in 1938 and 1939 they launched successive armed attacks on the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mongolia to invade them, and afterwards stepped up preparations for aggression against the Soviet Union.

Having got hold of a monopoly of the vast colonial market in China through their military occupation, the Japanese militarists started forcing their rivals out of the occupied areas. This time too the U.S. and British imperialists helped Japan in carrying out the war under the cloak of the "non-intervention policy." Till the close of 1939 every year the U.S. imperialists provided Japan with war supplies and strategic materials amounting to one-third of the total of its annual import, and the British imperialists fulfilled 40 per cent of its marine transport.

In so doing, they had an underhanded design to stamp out the revolutionary movement of the Chinese people by the military invasion of the Japanese aggression army, and then whip up Japan to a war with the Soviet Union.

The Japanese militarists made the best use of this Far Eastern "Munich" deal of the U.S. and British imperialists.

But already at the close of the 1930's contradictions and antagonisms among imperialist powers were aggravated to such an extremely acute point that they demanded a new redivision of colonies and spheres of influence solely by military actions.

In order to fulfil their wild dream of becoming the "leader" of Asia, the Japanese militarists were obliged not only to fight with the revolutionary forces of the peoples of Korea, China and other Asian countries and with the Soviet Union but also to come into frontal confrontation with U.S. and British imperialism which had large spheres of influence in China and Southeast Asia.

Such being the situation, the Japanese militarists hurriedly aligned themselves with new allies, turning away the U.S. and British imperialists who had backed them.

They entered into an alliance with Nazi Germany that appeared on the scene in Europe as a new, powerful force of aggression.

Already in 1936 they concluded an "anti-Comintern pact" with fascist Germany, and in 1937 fascist Italy associated itself with it. On this basis, in 1940 the Japanese militarists formed a tripartite military alliance with fascist Germany and Italy, with the aim of opposing the Soviet Union and the revolutionary peoples of the world and opposing the United States and Britain as well to redivide the world.

Thus, these gangs of aggressors headed for further expansion of the barbarous war of destruction in Europe and Asia. Nazi Germany started an all-out attack on the Soviet Union in June 1941, and in December the same year the Japanese militarists unleashed the Pacific war.

Taking advantage of their temporary predominance gained by a surprise attack mounted under their long-prepared aggressive plan, in the early stage of war the Japanese militarists occupied a number of countries such as Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Malay, Burma, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia, and presented a threat of aggression even to India, New Zealand and Australia.

In the whole course of their frantic campaign of aggression, the Japanese militarists committed unheard-of atrocious terror rule and unbridled pillage in their colonies and occupied areas by means of every available up-to-date techni-

cal device combined with medieval barbarous suppression. They shot, clubbed and burnt people to death in Korea, China, the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union, Viet Nam and many other areas of Asia under their occupation. The countless man-slaughtering atrocities committed by the Japanese militarists were far beyond human imagination.

In Korea the Japanese militarists brutally killed millions of people and looted properties and even tried to extirpate the Korean nation.

During the Chinese-Japanese war alone, they massacred 12 million Chinese people. During the Pacific war they savagely killed more than 2 million people in Viet Nam, over 2 million in Indonesia and over 1.1 million in the Philippines. Multitudes of Japanese youth and middle aged were made victims of the war of aggression.

The wealths they took away from the Asian countries under their occupation amounted to hundreds of billion dollars.

But, all the aggressions, rapines and unrestricted brutish massacres of peoples perpetrated by the Japanese militarists led them to ruin, not to the "glory" they dreamed of.

"Imperialism appears to be strong but, in fact, it is a castle on the sand and its collapse is inevitable. This was the case with the Hitlerites and Japanese imperialists in the past." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 402.)

The further the Japanese militarists extended the war of aggression and stepped up colonial plunder, the stronger resistance of the peoples of an increasing number of countries they met with.

The Korean people had waged a vigorous struggle against the Japanese militarists ever since they set foot in Korea for aggression.

Special mention must be made of the 15 years of heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, which was the most glorious struggle that brought about a great revolutionary turn in the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in Korea. The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung shook the colonial ruling system of the Japanese imperialists to its very foundation, and the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force, to which the Korean people expressed unanimous support and confidence, together with the Soviet Army, finally defeated Japanese imperialism and accomplished the historical cause of restoration of the fatherland.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung hit hard blows at the Japanese militarists from behind, who manoeuvred to invade the Chinese mainland and the Soviet Union; and it powerfully inspired the peoples of colonies and dependent countries in their struggle against imperialism and for national independence and social emancipation.

The Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party fought valiantly in the protracted anti-Japanese war and thwarted the aggressive design of the Japanese militarists in China.

In all the Southeast Asian countries occupied by the Japanese militarists the resistance movement was waged vigorously against them.

Within Japan which was converted into a military prison, the discontent of the people with the ruling circles grew and the anti-war movement gained in strength.

Fascist Germany, an ally of Japanese imperialism, was defeated by the Soviet Army, and the one million strong Kanto army of Japanese imperialism, too, was destroyed.

With their united efforts the peoples of Korea, China and the Soviet Union and all the progressive peoples of Asia and the rest of the world brought defeat to Japanese militarism which dreamed of world domination.

Indeed, the history of the development and down-fall of Japanese militarism tells many things.

As is clearly shown by the path of criminality Japanese militarism traversed, it was because of the patronage and encouragement of Western imperialists, the U.S. and British imperialists in particular, that it could act so arrogantly and run wild to extend aggression and to dominate all the Asian countries and lord it over there.

The U.S. and British imperialists had long since used Japanese militarism as a guide of their aggression in Asia. What is more, they had left no stone unturned to push it to the foreground in the attack for stamping out the peoples' liberation struggle for socialism and national independence.

Imperialists feud with each other in the scramble for market and sphere of influence, but monopoly capitalists come out as an internationally united force in attacking the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and peoples for socialism and national independence. It was to this end that the U.S. and British imperialists fed Japanese militarism at the cost of other peoples without hesitation and egged it on to perpetrate aggression.

Trading on this, the Japanese militarists sought their aggressive aim with the backing of the U.S. and British imperialists. As seen above, it has all along been the specific feature of Japanese militarism since its birth to perpetrate aggression with the support of big powers. This feature inevitably rendered Japanese militarism more pronounced in its aggressiveness and reaction, brutality and craftiness which are peculiar to imperialism and militarism. The Japanese militarists stooped to whatever wicked means and ways and perfidies to achieve

their aggressive aim.

History teaches us that we should keep utmost vigilance against the criminal practice of the U.S. and British imperialists who used the Japanese militarists as a tool of aggression and against the latter's traditional aggressiveness and craftiness and that when one is tricked by the Japanese militarists and engages in political dealings and seeks compromise with them, it will entail grave consequences.

History also shows clearly that however frantically the Japanese militarists and Western imperialists may manoeuvre in their brigandish aggression hand in glove with each other and backing each other, they can by no means bring the people to their knees.

For many years after the Japanese militarists started aggression against other countries, many Communists and revolutionary fighters and millions and tens of millions of patriotic people in Asia shed much blood and laid down their lives in the sacred battles against the Japanese imperialists' exploitation and oppression, aggression and war. The people will never tolerate any attempt to spoil the price of the precious blood shed by the martyrs in the fight for crushing Japanese militarism.

The united strength of the people defeated Japanese militarism and wiped out the traitors and reactionaries who were in collusion with the former.

This is what history teaches us.

2. JAPANESE MILITARISM HAS APPEARED AGAIN AS A DANGEROUS FORCE OF AGGRESSION IN ASIA

The annihilation of fascism and militarism in World War II brought about a radical turn in international affairs.

Japan was given a chance for its demilitarization and development into a peace-loving democratic country.

For 25 years since then, however, Japan has rushed along the road of remilitarization, instead of the road of demilitarization. It followed the path of fascistization, not the path of democratization. It is again traversing the road of war, far from the road of peace. Today in Japan monopoly capital, the hotbed of militarism, has greatly swollen and regained supremacy. The huge standing army and police repressive apparatuses weigh down the people ever more heavily, stepping up a reactionary offensive against them. Militarist and revanchist ideas are gaining hold all over the country. Japanese monopoly capitalism has already embarked upon imperialist overseas aggression.

This is the very outcome of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists, who appeared as the ringleader of imperialism after World War II, have stepped up their aggressive manoeuvres against the socialist forces and national-liberation movements and, particularly, directed the spearhead of aggression at Asia, in an attempt to realize their wild dream of world domination.

Even when World War II was going on, the U.S. imperialists did not want to crush out fascism and militarism. As they knew what was the outcome of World War I, they were most afraid that the people's revolutionary movement would resume on a large scale in many countries of the world after the war.

Even before the powder smoke of the war cleared away, the U.S. imperialists were so obsessed by a rapacious ambition for world domination that they planned to revive Japanese militarism as a "shock force" to oppose socialism and put down the national-liberation movements in Asia.

Japan had every condition they thought fit for a military base for aggression, an arsenal and supply source of cannon fodder, because of her military strategic position, advanced industries, experience in barbarous aggressions and human resources.

Meanwhile, driven into the last-ditch of the losing war, the Japanese militarists grasped the wicked design of U.S. imperialism and schemed to escape the punishment they deserved after their unconditional surrender and rise again in the future by fawning upon and kowtowing to the U.S. imperialists as previously.

The U.S. imperialists clamoured for the "democratization" of Japan after the war, but, behind the scene, pushed ahead with the preconceived criminal plot.

In this way, the same unsatiated avarice for aggression and plunder, the customary practice of U.S. imperialism which perpetrated aggression on other countries always with puppets and satellites acting in the van and the traditional practice of the Japanese militarists who were accustomed to make a fortune with the backing of big powers were again welded together, thereby gradually bringing them into alliance based on a new, master-servant relation.

Already at that time Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the U.S.-Japan alliance and said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists are making preparations for the formation of the so-called 'Pacific alliance' in the Far East. This is to rearm the Japanese imperialists and utilize them as a 'shock-brigade' of an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and utilize them to put down the national-liberation movements of the peoples of many oppressed countries in the Pacific areas."
("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High

the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle!" p. 16.)

This has been proved by the ensuing developments.

The socio-political and economic foothold of Japanese militarism before its surrender was emperor absolutism, monopoly capitalism, and semi-feudal landlordism in the countryside.

To root out militarism in Japan after the war, its socio-economic foothold should have been broken down and all the machines of militarization been destroyed. The U.S. imperialists, however, did not do so.

They exempted the "emperor," the No. 1 war criminal, from the international tribunal and left him on the throne as before. The "break-up" of monopoly Zaibatsu, the hotbed of militarism, which they carried out perfunctorily, only weakened its capacity as their competitor and led its reorganization so that it could be subjected to U.S. monopoly capital. Though an "agrarian reform" was enforced, the stronghold of reaction in the countryside did not come down. The militarist ruling machinery was also preserved. The police and bureaucratic apparatuses were left intact, and, though the army was allegedly disorganized, its backbone was kept in disguised military organizations.

While laying foundations for the revival of militarism, the U.S. imperialists further stepped up the suppression of the Japan Communist Party and other democratic forces in Japan.

The aggressive war provoked by the U.S. imperialists in Korea marked an important turning point in the rejuvenation of monopoly capital and the resurgence of militarism in Japan. No sooner had they unleashed the war than the U.S. imperialists revived the Japanese army under the name of "police reserves" and "maritime police" and exempted hundreds of thousands of war criminals and fascist officials from penal servitude and expulsion from public office nominally inflicted upon them, so as to bring them again to public activity.

During the Korean war the U.S. imperialists completely scrapped the international agreements on Japan and concluded the separate San Francisco peace treaty and the U.S.-Japan "security pact" with the Japanese reactionary ruling circles. This cleared the way for the U.S. imperialists to "legalize" their occupation of Japan and its conversion into their military base and overtly carry out the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism which had hitherto proceeded covertly and draw Japan into an aggressive military alliance.

Japanese militarism participated in the U.S. imperialist aggression on Korea from the first days of its revival. The Japanese reactionary ruling circles, in active support of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war against the Korean people, offered the whole of Japanese territory to U.S. imperialism as an attacking base and a supply base and directly mobilized the military personnel and vessels of Japan to the Korean front. Notorious Japanese germ warfare specialists took part in the U.S. imperialist bacteriological warfare in Korea.

Japanese monopoly capital produced and provided various kinds of weapons and war supplies to the U.S. imperialist aggression army and repaired its aircraft and vessels, to make a fortune at a stroke. During the Korean war, the Japanese monopolies, favoured by "special orders" from U.S. imperialism, earned thousands of millions of dollars and boosted Japan's industrial production as much as 70 per cent, thereby recovering its pre-World War II level. On this basis, the process of resuscitation of monopoly capital and rearmament was accelerated intensively in Japan.

After the Korean war, too, the U.S. imperialists continued to give "special orders" to Japanese monopoly capital so that it could earn constant profits and, to speed up the rearmament of Japan and further its economic dependence upon them, brought their capital and technology into Japan extensively under the cloak of "U.S.-Japan economic co-operation." Taking advantage of this, Japanese monopoly capital hastened the militarization of the economy and entered into a munitions boom.

Japanese monopoly capital extended production, above all, through the intensification of cruel exploitation and plunder of the workers and through large investments in equipment with the backing of the instrumentality of state monopoly capitalism. And using commodity and capital exports as a lever, it stepped up the exploitation and plunder of the peoples of other countries.

The aggressive war of U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam brought another "shower of gold" to Japanese monopoly capital. The Japanese "merchants of death" made a huge profit bonanza in return for their direct participation in and support to the U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam, which added spurs to the "high speed growth" of the economy.

Japanese monopoly capital originally grew up and fattened on aggressive wars each of which was waged at an average interval of less than ten years. After the war Japanese monopoly capital again grew corpulent on the dollars stained with the blood of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples, which they got in return for their involvement in the two aggressive wars unleashed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and Viet Nam in less than 20 years. Turning this to account, the Japanese militarists vaunt of the "prosperity" of Japan. But it is not the Japanese people but a handful of monopoly capitalists who enjoyed prosperity.

In the course of the expansion of the Japanese economy, production and capital attained a high degree of accumulation and concentration mainly in heavy and chemical industries. 70-90

per cent of the production of major manufactured goods such as pig iron, automobiles, copper, and aluminium were held by five respective monopolist enterprises. The funds owned by some 900 big monopolist enterprises accounting for less than 0.2 per cent of the total number of firms in Japan amount to over 70% of the total capital of all the firms. Of late the amalgamation and reorganization of monopolist enterprises were stepped up to place completely all the major branches of industry under the control of one to two or two to three biggest monopoly enterprises. The control system of giant financial capital has been further strengthened on the basis of accumulation and concentration of production and capital.

The policy of "high-speed growth" of Japan's economy pursued under the so-called "U.S.-Japan economic co-operation system" is a product of the joint scheme of U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital to lay the economic foundation of Japanese militarism as a "shock force" of U.S. imperialism in its Asian aggression. Through this policy U.S. imperialism seeks to further Japan's economic dependence upon it, exploit and plunder the Japanese people and, at the same time, utilize Japan's economic potentialities for its Asian aggression. A new feature of rejuvenation and expansion of Japanese monopoly capital in the post-war period is its accentuated dependence upon U.S. imperialism. Petroleum, iron and steel, power, automobiles, electrical machinery, electronics and other key heavy industry branches and major chemical industry branches which provide Japanese militarism with the material and productive basis are dependent upon U.S. imperialism for capital, raw materials and technology, and Japan's trade, too, is shackled to U.S. imperialism.

On the basis of the regeneration of Japanese monopoly capital subordinated to U.S. imperialism and the establishment of its control system, the rearmament of militarism has been stepped up and the fascist structure fortified.

The main weapon of militarism is its huge standing army.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary ruling circles worked desperately to reinforce the aggressive armed forces of Japan. Particularly the new "security pact" concluded between the United States and Japan in 1960 marked a new stage in the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism. This "pact," a further revision of the U.S.-Japan "security pact" of the 1950's, was aimed at establishing the "U.S.-Japan joint operation system" under the name of "joint defence," strengthening the U.S.-Japan military alliance to oppose the socialist countries and suppress the national-liberation movement, and drawing Japan into the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strategy system to realize the nuclear armament of Japan.

After the conclusion of this "pact" the aggressive armed forces of Japan increased largely under the two long-term arms expansion programs. Japan's military expenditure disbursed for this purpose has increased 4 times in the last ten years and its annual rate of growth has been the highest in the world.

The Japanese army equipped in an American way and subordinated to the U.S. army command has a numerical strength of about 300,000 in the name of the so-called "Self-Defence Corps." And with the "Self-Defence Corps" as the backbone several million troops may be activated and thrown at any time into an aggressive war which the U.S. imperialists will unleash.

The "Self-Defence Corps" of Japan are an Americanized copy of the old Japanese imperialist aggressor army. They are the shock troops of U.S. imperialism for its Asian aggression and a tool of aggression for Japanese monopoly capital which is in subordinate alliance with U.S. imperialism.

Along with the expansion of aggressive armed forces, fascistization is pushed ahead rapidly in Japan at present to set up its internal structure in line with the manoeuvrings for aggression on foreign countries. Fascist suppression and terrorism against the working class and other masses of the people constitute a form of militarist rule.

The Sato clique of Japan continue to expand the state repressive apparatuses on the plea of the firmer establishment of the "public peace order." The number of the police including various "special police" amounts to 300,000. This figure is several times as large as the number of the Japanese imperialist police before its defeat. Besides, hundreds of rightwing terrorist organizations with a membership of more than 100,000 are overtly kept and reared as a "special detachment" of the police by the Japanese reactionary government.

Things have gone to such a proportion where the Sato clique placed on the order of the day the direct mobilization of the armed force of the "Self-Defence Corps" for the suppression of the people. The Japanese reactionary government which cooked up various fascist evil laws to "legalize" the suppression of the people has of late forced through the Diet an extremely reactionary law on the control and dissolution of universities.

Especially the Sato clique, in league with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are trampling underfoot the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and suppressing them with increasing intensity.

This is another open manifestation of their antagonistic policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Historical experience shows that the intensified suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan is always followed by the suppression of the democratic forces in Japan.

As a link in the all-out militarization of the country the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are again spreading the bellicose and aggressive militarist ideas and are systematically fanning emperor worship, national chauvinism and revanchism. The Japanese militarists are instilling into the minds of the people the idea of "national defence" through various propaganda media such as the press, radio, cinema, and television and through school education and shamelessly extolling as "just wars" the bloody aggressive wars they had waged in the past.

Japan has again made its appearance as a dangerous force of aggression in Asia. Japanese militarism which is historically marked by the most brigandish and brutal ferocity and craftiness assumes today dual reactionary and aggressive nature for its faithful execution of the U.S. imperialists' strategic plan in subservient alliance with U.S. imperialism, the main force of aggression and war, the international gendarme, the bulwark of modern colonialism and the ringleader of world imperialism.

Taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, the revived Japanese militarism is openly setting out in imperialist aggression against foreign countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Sato government pursues a hostile policy towards our country and other socialist countries in Asia. It also intensifies its economic and cultural infiltration into a number of Asian, African and Latin-American countries under the specious name of 'aid,' 'joint development' and 'economic and technical co-operation'." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 323-324.)

Today the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism resort to an overt means of violence and at the same time tactfully combine it with the more crafty and underhanded neo-colonialist methods in suppressing the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America and in invading the newly-independent countries.

The main tactics of neo-colonialism are: to bribe and whip together the reactionary upper layers of the military and the right-wing circles to fabricate a puppet regime and use it as the executor of the colonialist policy; pursue the policy of economic enslavement under the spurious signboard of "aid"; intensify the ideological and cultural penetration to paralyze the people's consciousness of national independence and their anti-imperialist revolutionary consciousness and spread "anti-communist" ideas and national nihilism, depravity and immorality; and, further, rig up aggressive military blocs and bilateral military alliances under the pretext of "anti-communism" and "mutual security" so as to subjugate the member nations militarily and turn them into colonies and military bases.

Resurgent Japanese militarism, lending itself to the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy, is not only following all those practices but is going a step farther with its gifted artfulness.

The Japanese militarists, in conspiracy and alliance with U.S. imperialism, have, first of all, started imperialist aggression on South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, who directly occupied South Korea after the defeat of Japanese imperialism to lord it over as a new colonial ruler, encountered the stubborn resistance of the Korean people and their colonial rule repeatedly experienced the serious crisis of ruin. So, to cope with this crisis, they instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to enforce the most ferocious military fascist rule on the one hand and, on the other, began to bring the Japanese militarist forces into South Korea again.

It is a well-known fact that in January 1965 Johnson, the former chieftain of U.S. imperialism, and Sato, the boss of Japanese militarism, concluded a secret compact which stipulates that Japan, in return for its active participation in the execution of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war in Asia, is allowed to reinvade South Korea and share the right to dominate it with U.S. imperialism. This was a modern rehash of the Taft-Katsura secret agreement of 1905. As a result of the secret compact, the "South Korea-Japan talks" which had been long drawn out between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese militarists were brought to a hasty conclusion and the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty" was signed. The "South Korea-Japan treaty" was a refurnished version of the so-called shackling "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" in which Japan forced Korea to become its "protectorate" by virtue of the 1905 Taft-Katsura secret agreement.

In this way the old political farce for heinous alignment staged by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists 60 years ago was again unfolded before our eyes. What is different from the past one is that this treaty is used as a means of Japanese militarist reinvasion of South Korea, in addition to strengthening the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over it. Under the "South Korea-Japan treaty" the Japanese militarists started their reinvasion of South Korea in all fields.

The Japanese militarists are stepping up full-scale economic infiltration into South Korea by employing the neo-colonialist methods; they are working to place South Korea under their political domination by making use of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their old minions.

The U.S. imperialists have lined up the Japanese militarists with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique militarily, bringing the former into South Korea. With the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" a tripartite military alliance was virtually formed between the U.S. imperialists, the reactionary Sato government of Japan and the South Korean puppet clique and the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint operational system" has come into existence.

South Korea is being reduced day by day to a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

The Japanese militarists are also taking an active part in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. Clamouring that Japan is in "duty bound to co-operate" with U.S. imperialism, the reactionary Sato government is offering the whole territory of Japan as a supply base, repair base and attacking base for the U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam, as at the time of the Korean war. They produce and supply large quantities of weapons and war materiel to the U.S. imperialist aggression army, repair its damaged planes and vessels and have dispatched thousands of military personnel, under the name of "crew" and "experts" to directly participate in combat and operational actions of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese militarists are widening the scope of their overseas aggression. Particularly they are stepping up aggression on Southeast Asia day by day.

They hope to gain in tomorrow's Southeast Asia the similar "results" they get in South Korea today.

In their aggression on Southeast Asia, the Japanese militarists begin with economic infiltration while reinforcing the U.S. imperialist system of Asian aggression.

With "aid" as a bait, the Japanese militarists are stepping up the export of capital in the forms of "free loan," "payment of reparations," "government credit," "export on deferred payment," "direct investment," "joint enterprise" and so forth.

The total sum of Japan's capital exported in the name of overseas "aid" jumped from 580 million dollars in 1960 to 5,400 million dollars as of the end of March 1969.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"By means of exporting huge amounts of capital and obtaining various colonial concessions, the imperialists have seized hold of the levers of control of the economy in many countries of the world. Thus, the monopoly capital of imperialism continues to ruthlessly rob those countries of their rich natural resources and their industrious people of the fruits of their labour. Through 'economic aid' the imperialists are not only holding back the development of an independent national economy in backward countries, but also are flagrantly interfering in their internal affairs and reducing their political independence to nothing but a mere name." ("Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism," p. 6.)

The imperialists do not give "aid" for nothing, though it is "gratis" in name. It is a bait of the imperialists for domination and enslavement in a most cunningly disguised form.

By means of "aid" they force stockpiles of "surplus" goods upon other countries and disturb their markets to hold a monopoly of them. They exercise control in such a way that the recipient countries should use funds or equipment and materials obtained by disposing of "aid" goods not to build an independent economy but to subordinate the economy to them. As a price for "aid" they interfere in the internal affairs of the recipient countries in various ways, forcing them to ensure the security of direct investment of private capital. The so-called "aid" of the imperialists is by no means a charity. Capital pursues only the maximum profit.

The Japanese government is using as a means of reinvasion even the so-called "reparations" it is paying for the bestial murderous atrocities and piratic plunder carried out by the Japanese imperialist aggression army in Southeast Asian countries during World War II. Under the name of the "payment of reparations," the Japanese reactionary ruling circles deliver their "surplus" goods at exorbitant prices and with this as a lever, try to lay the groundwork for the export of capital and commodities and thus shackle the economy of other countries to Japan.

To take an instance, in 1962 Thailand started receiving 26,700,000 dollars of "aid" under the "special *yen* reparation agreement" concluded with Japan. With this as an occasion Japanese monopoly capital infiltrated into Thailand, and already in 1968 it ranked first in the foreign private capital investments in Thailand. In 1969, Japan's share in the total import of Thailand reached 36 per cent, which brought it into the first place. About this even the reactionary ruling circles of Thailand expressed anxiety.

Japanese monopoly capital has created the so-called "atmosphere of investment" and the groundwork for its neo-colonialist expansion and plunder by exporting state capital in such forms as "loan," "reparation," "government credit" and "export on deferred payment" and now is going over to a large-scale, direct investment of private capital. By setting up "joint firms" and "daughter firms" by means of direct investment in Southeast Asian countries and by providing them with "development funds" the monopoly capital of Japan robs them of rich raw materials and resources and exploits cheap labour forces there at will, taking a firmer grip of the economy of these countries.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists rake in profits of the highest rate every year; in South Korea 90 per cent of the invested capital and in Southeast Asian countries 40-50 per cent.

The "technical aid" of Japanese monopoly capital also is an important means of economic infiltration and plunder.

Japanese monopoly capital is going over from economic aggression to political aggres-

sion. It is a consistent demand of monopoly capital to establish a political system whereby to reliably guarantee the stable environments and conditions for capital investment as well as exploitation and plunder.

Japanese monopoly capital, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, is actively shoring up pro-American, anti-communist puppet regimes in these areas with its "aid." Enticing with a financial and economic bait the newly-independent countries which are suffering from temporary financial and economic difficulties, it seeks to sway these countries to the right and detach them from the anti-imperialist front.

With the foothold of their economic infiltration being further consolidated, the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are attaching more political strings to their economic "aid" and blackmailing the recipient countries with various pressures, direct and indirect. They have now become so arrogant and impertinent as to be called "yellow Yankees" in many countries of Southeast Asia.

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan are closely combining political and economic infiltration with ideological and cultural penetration. The Japanese militarists set in motion every conceivable means of propaganda to cover up and vindicate the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and circulate the impression that they are not malicious aggressors and plunderers any longer but "friends" of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples today.

The reactionary Sato government organized the "Japanese youth overseas aid corps," a Japanese rehash of the notorious "peace corps" of U.S. imperialism, and is sending it to many countries as vanguard detachment for ideological and cultural penetration and sabotaging and subversive activities. Of late, it dispatched even naval fleet to Southeast Asian countries under the name of "good-will visit" with an eye to creating illusions about Japanese imperialism and paving the way for its future military aggression.

With the aim of boosting capital export and expanding commodity markets and of stepping up the neo-colonialist aggression, the Japanese monopoly capitalists make hasty rounds of Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East and even Africa and Latin America.

The Japanese reactionary government, instigated by U.S. imperialism, actively helps the Israeli Zionists in strengthening their military potentialities, and, on the other hand, showing off "friendship" and "neutrality" to the Arab countries, craftily manoeuvres to open up the way for economic infiltration.

The Japanese militarists support the racists in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, closely colluding with them politically and economically, while sending to Africa many "missions" and "inspection groups" in succession with the object of paving a wider road for their aggression against this area. They are now trying their hardest to exploit and plunder abundant natural resources and cheap labour in the African continent.

Japanese monopoly capital has made no little direct investment in a number of Latin American countries, thus robbing them of raw materials and resources and harshly exploiting and plundering the peoples.

Indeed, all the developments clearly show what a dangerous force of aggression Japanese militarism revived under the patronage of U.S. imperialism has become and how far it has gone in the invasion of other countries.

To what extent the Japanese militarists intend to go?

Monopoly capital requires colonial domination and colonial domination, in the final analysis, is domination by force.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are openly clamouring that their military strength must be augmented in order to protect "rights and interests" of Japanese monopoly capital gained in overseas expansion and ensure the security of new investment.

Japanese militarism attempts to rush headlong on a more reckless road of adventure.

3. DESPERATE ASIAN STRATEGY OF U.S. IMPERIALISM AND SINISTER REINVASION DESIGN OF JAPANESE MILITARISM

Today the world system of imperialism is falling apart and imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism is gasping its life out amid a fierce fight being waged between socialism and imperialism, between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Like any other imperialism on the globe, U.S. imperialism, too, is on continuous decline and becoming more moribund.... The more outrageously the U.S. imperialists act, the more difficult their position becomes." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," pp. 71-72.)

Hard hit by the revolutionary peoples everywhere, U.S. imperialism is undergoing a serious crisis internally and externally and is being driven deeper into a blind impasse.

U.S. imperialism has hurled into South Viet Nam large aggressive armed forces more than 500,000 strong and defrays a huge war expenditure amounting to 30 billion dollars every year. Nevertheless, it suffers crushing defeats, military and political, in its war of aggression in Viet Nam.

Although they had met an ignominious defeat

in the last war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists caused the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the incident of the large spy plane "EC-121" as part of their premeditated manoeuvrings to unleash another war in Korea. These provocations, however, ended in a more fatal blow to them. For this even the reptile press of U.S. imperialism lamented that the "age of super great-powers" ended and the myth about the "American century" of world domination burst like a bubble.

The U.S. imperialists' sinister design for world supremacy is crumbling to dust and their basic strategy of Asian aggression is going to total bankruptcy.

Within the United States itself the struggle of the working people against oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital, the anti-war movement of people of all walks of life opposing the criminal war of aggression and the liberation struggle of the black people are gaining momentum with each passing day.

As seen in the continuous aggravation of the international balance of payment, the drop in gold holdings to an all-time low, worsening inflation, stagnation in production and increasing unemployment, the threat of a serious economic panic weighs heavily on U.S. imperialism. Social confusion and unrest is going from bad to worse.

With general crisis of capitalism deepening today, not only U.S. imperialism but the whole capitalist world is trembling with a fear of approaching doom.

Under the circumstances, the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are making a last-ditch effort to restore their lost position and becoming more frenzied in their attempt to find a way out of the destined ruin in aggression and war.

Having put up a new president, the U.S. imperialist monopolies have come out with a "new Asian policy," say, the "Nixon doctrine," in a desperate attempt to bolster up their crumbling foothold of colonial rule in Asia.

It is alleged that the U.S. imperialists' "new Asian policy" is aimed at placing, from now on, the "responsibility" for the "defence," "security" and "development" of Asia hitherto shouldered entirely by U.S. imperialism "on the Asiatics themselves," and making U.S. imperialism "render assistance" from behind.

By the policy the U.S. imperialists intend to make believe to desist gradually from the all-out armed invasion and the policy of intervention in Asia so as to fool the people of Asia and the rest of the world and soothe the American people who have risen in the anti-war movement.

But, in actual fact, far from drawing back, they intend to step up, behind that smoke screen, their policy of aggression and war by employing more vicious and cunning, heinous and criminal methods.

There has been no change whatsoever in the basic aggressive and war-like policy of U.S. imperialism.

With regard to the basic strategy adopted by the U.S. imperialists in Asia Comrade Kim Il Sung has already taught us as follows:

"The basic strategy of the U.S. imperialists in their Asian aggression is to blockade and attack the Asian socialist countries, stem the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces and prop up their colonial rule in Asia by concentrating more and more U.S. military force in this region and mobilizing the forces of Japanese militarism and their satellite countries and puppets." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 319-320.)

The "new Asian policy" of the U.S. imperialists is designed to carry forward more openly and extensively the notorious aggressive methods of making "Asiatics fight Asiatics" in order to bolster up their cracking Asian strategy. The main purpose is to put, according to a long-prepared plan, the resuscitated Japanese militarist forces in the forefront of their Asian aggression in real earnest, and particularly to use them as a main striking force in their military aggression. And it aims at forming an "anti-communist" military alliance between the Japanese militarist forces and the South Korean Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the like with the former as the backbone to hurl them in their aggressive war and thus achieving their aggressive objectives with the least loss and maintaining their colonial domination in Asia.

This heinous nature of the "Nixon doctrine" has been revealed more thoroughly in his recent "report on foreign policy" to Congress, in which he remarked that Japan is now in "a position to take greater responsibilities" in Asia and that the "co-operation" between the U.S. and Japan is the "key to success of the Nixon doctrine" and acquires "special significance."

The Japanese militarist forces, which have been revived under the wings of U.S. imperialism and already launched out with fever into overseas aggression, received the "new Asian policy" of U.S. imperialism with a hurrah. And grasping the best opportunity afforded by it, they foolishly scheme to realize fully their sinister design of imperialist expansion in Asia.

Having swollen to the extreme, Japanese monopoly capitalism has come to such a serious pass today that it can hardly develop any farther unless new, stable markets and sources of raw materials are secured.

Due to the harsh exploitation and plunder by monopoly capital, the Japanese working people are all the more impoverished and their purchasing power is waning.

The home market has been further narrowed as against the growth of the productive forces. Monopoly capitalists have tried to settle the market problem by artificially stimulating "effective demands" and causing a competition in

equipment investment at home. But this attempt, too, is fizzling out. The problem of raw materials is as pressing as that of market as production grows. Originally Japanese industry relies in a large measure on foreign countries for its raw materials. The stepped-up development of heavy and chemical industries attained in recent years by means of concentration and amalgamation of monopoly capital made them all the more dependent on overseas markets and foreign trade in securing raw materials and realizing the products. The more Japanese monopoly capital increases its industrial productive forces and boosts production, the more it is haunted by the crisis of overproduction.

Japanese monopoly capitalism seeks a way out of the unavoidable serious crisis resulting from the contradiction between the social character of production and the private capitalist form of ownership of products, the basic contradiction of capitalism, in the further militarization of the economy and the enlargement of its overseas expansion. Japanese monopoly capitalists aim at a stable production, sound payments and high rate of profit through the accelerated militarization of the economy and are engrossed in securing their colonial sphere of influence which will bring a huge profit to them.

This inevitably drives them to military aggression. Economic aggression and subsequent military aggression are two inseparable sides of imperialist aggression. And that is just what Japanese militarism is pursuing today. The inevitable aggressive requirement of the development of Japanese monopoly capitalism is directly connected with their illusory design to realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by taking an active part in the carrying out of the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression.

Thus the aggressive collusion between the U.S. and Japanese imperialists has entered a new, grave stage on the basis of the combination of the U.S. imperialists' scheme to make better use of Japanese militarism in the execution of their policy of aggression with the ambition of the overgrown Japanese monopoly capitalism for overseas expansion against the background of the current historical crisis in which the U.S. imperialist strategy of Asian aggression is crumbling.

Having embarked upon its open rearmament under the patronage of U.S. imperialism in the 1950's, Japanese militarism went through the stage of economic expansion and accelerated rearmament in the 1960's, and entering the 1970's, it is planning to resume the all-out military aggression in Asia with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

The fat wolf is now crawling out of the cage, so to speak.

The talks held between the Nixon clique and the Sato clique in Washington in November 1969 and the U.S.-Japan "joint statement" announced after the talks laid bare the whole aspect of the new aggressive conspiracy and alignment between the U.S. and the Japanese imperialists based upon the "new Asian policy" of U.S. imperialism.

After the Washington talks, the Nixon-Sato clique blared in unison that the "post-war era" was over between the United States and Japan and "a new era" has opened and the Pacific region "has entered a new era" as a whole. By the "new Pacific era" vaunted by the Nixon-Sato clique is meant that the regenerated Japanese militarists will be made to take openly the lead in aggression as the "shock force" of U.S. imperialism to save the U.S. imperialist Asian strategy from a crisis, and that the Japanese militarists on their part, taking advantage of this, will enter a new stage of imperialist expansion to fulfil in an all-out way their ambition for the reinvasion of Asia.

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" is no other than an aggressive document in which the two U.S. and Japanese imperialist marauders openly declared such a burglarious design of joint aggression in Asia.

It is a concentric manifestation of the piratical ferocity and shamelessness of modern imperialism and adds a new, heinous criminal page to the blood-stained history of two bloodthirsty imperialisms—U.S. and Japanese.

In the "joint statement" the Nixon-Sato clique declared that, first of all, for the "peace and security of the Far East" the U.S. imperialist aggression army should stay on in this region and that Japan in co-operation with U.S. imperialism would make an "active contribution" to the "peace and prosperity of Asia."

This means that the U.S. imperialist aggressors will continue to occupy Japan and other Asian areas, and pursue the policy of aggression and pillage there. And the Japanese militarists, as Sato made it clearer at a press conference after the publication of the "joint statement," will play the "leading role" in carrying out the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression.

In return for such guarantee of their occupation of Japan and aggression on Asia provided by the Japanese militarists and for the Japanese militarists' leading role in the execution of their policy of aggression, the U.S. imperialists assured Japanese militarism that it would be allowed to infiltrate into its former sphere of influence.

In the "joint statement" Sato clamoured that "the security of the Far Eastern countries is a matter of serious concern for Japan," alleging that South Korea is "indispensable to the security of Japan," that Taiwan, too, is "a most important factor for the security of Japan" and that South Viet Nam also is linked with the "security" of Japan.

That vividly reveals to what unscrupulous and dangerous extent the Japanese militarists have gone in their aggressive design to invade Asian countries by taking a hand in the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and serving as their "shock force." In other words, it is an open declaration of intention of the Sato clique to offer the whole territory of Japan as a complete base for the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against Korea, China and Viet Nam and other Asian countries and take an active part in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against these countries in accordance with the smash-one-by-one strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

Also, this is an open revelation of the Japanese militarists' wild design to establish their colonial rule over South Korea, Taiwan and South Viet Nam and the whole of the Far East.

Today, the Japanese militarists dare to declare, in tune with the U.S. imperialists, the inseparable territories of Korea, China and Viet Nam to be areas within their "spheres of defence," taking an antagonistic attitude to the peoples of these countries and insolently infringing upon their territorial integrity. This is, by itself, an intolerable logic of imperialist robbers.

The Nixon-Sato clique try to cover up their brigandish nature with such trite balderdash as "peace," "prosperity," "defence" and "security." But, in the whole period of contemporary history, no country adjacent to Japan has ever invaded or threatened the United States or Japan.

In the real sense of the word, there can be and is no "defence" for imperialism, the root cause of aggression and war by origin. This is the truth tested by history. The declarations of "peace" and "defence" by the imperialists have been declarations of aggression traditionally. The U.S. imperialists perpetrated the war of aggression in Korea and the armed invasion of Cuba, are carrying on the war of aggression in Viet Nam, and committed the armed intervention in the Congo (K) and the Dominican Republic, all under the slogans of "peace," "defence of the free camp" and "security of the United States" and the like, as had been the case with their previous wars of aggression.

As already pointed out, the Japanese militarists clamoured about "peace in the East," "protection of Japanese residents abroad," "defence of the life-line" from the "threat of communist aggression" and "coexistence and coprosperity" in the whole course of the Sino-Japanese war, Russo-Japanese war, occupation of Korea, invasion of the Soviet Union, invasion of China and invasion of Southeast Asia committed by them since the close of the 19th century. At that time, too, the Japanese militarists said that "there will be no Korea unless the Manchurian question is settled and the defence of Japan will be impossible without Korea."

What is the difference between the jargon on the so-called "defence" and "security" palavered by the Nixon-Sato clique in the U.S.-Japan "joint statement" and the aggressive slogans chanted by their predecessors? There is no difference.

In the U.S.-Japan "joint statement" the Japanese militarists, in pursuit of such co-ordinated aggression with the U.S. imperialists, assured the latter that the U.S.-Japan "security pact," a military alliance for aggression, would be "kept in force" even after the expiration of its term this year. Moreover, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries openly stipulated extension to the whole of the Far East of the application of this "pact," which had so far been confined to the territory of Japan, though nominally.

Thus, the "security pact" which had been rigged up in the 1950's under the cloak of the "defence" of Japan by U.S. imperialism, was revised in the 1960's to ensure the direct participation of the Japanese militarists in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression under the name of "joint defence," and entering the 1970's, it has been revised again to be a pact of more naked aggression under the veil of the "defence" of the whole of the Far East.

The U.S. and Japanese imperialists attempt to complete the formation of an Asian "anti-communist" military alliance with this aggressive pact as a lever.

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" not only gravely threatens the peace and security of Asia and the independence and territorial integrity of the peoples of this region but also infringes more wantonly upon the sovereignty and security of the Japanese people.

The Nixon-Sato clique, to deceive the Japanese people and lull their resistance, pretend as if the U.S. imperialists were ready to return Okinawa to Japan.

But, in the "joint statement," there is, in fact, no definite guarantee whatever that the U.S. imperialists will return Okinawa to Japan. On the contrary, it reveals the sinister scheme of the U.S. imperialists to continue to administer and control this island as an aggressive military base possessing nuclear weapons, while making a show of returning it through the deceptive farce of the "return of the administrative power of Okinawa." It is designed, further, to turn the whole territory of Japan into a nuclear base like Okinawa under the pretext of the "return of the administrative power" on "the same conditions as in the mainland."

That is an intolerable mockery of and affront to the desire of the entire Japanese people for the unconditional, immediate and total return of Okinawa and for the independence, peace and democracy of Japan.

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" also disclosed more plainly the wild design to step up

the neo-colonial policy of economic enslavement of Asian countries. The Nixon-Sato clique said that the U.S. and Japanese imperialists held what they call the "leading position" in the world economy and Sato blared that Japan was willing to expand its economic "aid" in Asia.

Sato revealed this scheme when he declared in his recent "policy speech" at the Japanese Diet that he would realize the "internationalization of economy."

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement," in the final analysis, is a most brazen and burglarious declaration of U.S. and Japanese imperialisms, bringing into the open their intention to further complete the rearmament of Japanese militarism in the 1970's and, with its vanguard role, jointly intensify colonial domination and plunder in Asia and launch another war of aggression. This is a most odious document for criminal aggression intended to plunge the Japanese people again into the scourge of aggressive war and drive Asia and the rest of the world into the danger of a new war.

This is also the main substance of the "new Pacific era" noisily advertised by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. Sato made clear that the "new Pacific era" would be an era in which "a new order will be established" in the Asian Pacific region through the "co-operation" of the United States and Japan with the Pacific Ocean in between.

Nothing throws so revealing a light on the inside of the criminal tie-up between the U.S. and Japanese imperialists as this balderdash of the two robbers on joining hands for the establishment of a "new order" of colonial plunder and domination.

The "establishment of a new order" itself is the very reiteration of the slogan of the "establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia" chanted by the Japanese militarists already during their frenzied Asian aggression in the past. This aggressive plan of Nixon and Sato was reaffirmed in the former's "report on foreign policy" some time ago in U.S. Congress and the latter's "policy line" submitted to the Japanese Diet.

Banking on the U.S. imperialists' strategy for Asian aggression and the new phase in the master-servant imperialist collusion between the United States and Japan in the 1970's, the Japanese militarists manifest their revanchist, aggressive design with ever greater arrogance and effrontery and make all haste in the preparations to materialize it.

Externally, they claim "Asian leadership," alleging that Japan should again become the "leader" in Asia.

Internally, they are pulling their full weight on the wholesale arms expansion and reinforcement of the fascist repressive system.

Declaring that the 1970's will be a "decade of Asian development," they are getting prepared for a large-scale economic invasion of this region and military and political backing for it. Suffice it to recall that the Japanese militarists are now raising clamours that Japan should have a "military power commensurate with her national power" and be prepared to "perform her military role abroad."

The Japanese militarists have advanced the so-called "plan for independent defence" to build up in the 1970's a military power capable of what they call "large-scope operation" in the future. Under the plan they propose that the yearly military expenditure be set at more than 5,500 million dollars, or quadruple the present figure, with the object of developing and possessing their own nuclear weapons, enforcing a conscription system and general military training, preparing a "Western Pacific containment force" including aircraft carriers and nuclear-powered submarines and reinforcing bombers and fighter-bombers capable of attacking other countries. The fourth "defence power reinforcement programme" (1972-1976), which is said to be one of the concrete plans for carrying into effect the "plan for independent defence," envisages a large-scale expansion of the naval and air forces and conversion of the Japanese army into a more undisguised attacking force.

Further, under the name of the "homeland defence force" they plan to arm one million, and have already drawn up lists of more than 7 million people eligible for conscription. Not only that. Under the signboard of "peaceful use of atomic energy" they have set to the production of nuclear weapons by every means and are gearing up the manufacture of the means of their delivery—rockets and supersonic fighter-bombers.

In this way the Japanese militarists are in a great haste to have mobility, fire power and manpower capable of ensuring their overseas expansion militarily and carrying out both "local war" and "total war" in Asia.

Standing for overseas advance of their aggressive armed forces under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, the Sato clique are weaving vicious intrigues to realize it under the "U.N." flag, treading in the footsteps of the U.S. imperialists.

In the "U.S.-Japan joint statement," too, the Sato clique fully revealed their insidious intention to do so in case they partake in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Korea.

The Sato clique regard it as another important means of realizing their overseas military expansion to form various "systems of regional co-operation" mainly with the Southeast Asian countries and turn them into an aggressive military alliance against the socialist countries in Asia. Under the cloak of economic "aid" and "co-operation," the Japanese militarists are using as a springboard of their military expansion the "ministerial council for the develop-

ment of Southeast Asia," the "council for agricultural development in Southeast Asia" and the "Asian development bank" and many other organizations which are tools of executing their neo-colonial policies. With the active backing of U.S. imperialism, they have held the leading position in the "Asian-Pacific ministerial council" and try their hardest to convert it into an Asian "anti-communist" military alliance.

More undisguised in their overseas imperialist expansion, the Sato clique now attempt to fully materialize remilitarization and fascistization in all the spheres of home policies.

The Diet is still retained as a show-window of bourgeois democracy. But the reactionary ruling circles of Japan seek to revise the "National Diet Law" in their favour and enforce the "minor electorate system" in an attempt to reduce even "parliamentarian democracy" to nothing but a mere name, taking advantage of a bigger "liberal democratic" majority in the Diet which they secured through swindle, trickery and terrorism in the general elections at the end of last year.

Casting aside even a series of deceptive measures they had taken in the early postwar period to pretend to destroy the foothold of militarism they are drafting an "amendment to the land law" designed to legalize the restoration of big landownership and the system of absentee landlordism in the countryside and are plotting to rig up evil laws to allow monopoly Zaibatsu to have everything their way.

The monopolies and the military, welded together still tighter, plot to revise the constitution for the worse and lead the country again to an unbridled arms drive and to a war structure. They are examining scores of wartime mobilization laws to commandeer the manpower and material resources of Japan for a war of aggression. They are intensifying fascist suppression against all the movements of the people for the independence, democracy and peace of Japan and openly scheming to enact various evil fascist laws to outlaw the activities of the democratic political parties and public organizations.

The developments in Japan show that the Japanese reactionary circles are desperately manoeuvring to put Japan in a state of war-time general mobilization whenever necessary and set up a system of suppression at home in conformity with the stage of imperialist military expansion.

"Imperialism is all aggressive by nature, whatever it may be—Japanese imperialism or U.S. imperialism, imperialism of yesterday or that of today." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, pp. 473-474.)

Today the revived Japanese militarists have gone the length of claiming that the line stretching from the south Alaska in the north to the Strait of Malacca through South Korea, Taiwan and South Viet Nam is their "defence line" and that a military force for "defending" the whole area of Asia including Arafura Strait in the Southern Pacific should be founded.

At the same time, under the pretext of the deceptive "return" of Okinawa, the Sato clique are staging a more extensive campaign of taking issue with the Soviet Union on the so-called "question of the northern territory," madly fanning up national chauvinism and revanchism.

All this shows most graphically that the revived Japanese militarists are burning with the wild ambition to regain all the areas they once occupied during the Pacific war and that they are lost in an endless illusion of realizing their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Sato, the boss of Japanese militarism, claimed that "it is Japan that should play a leading part on the question of Asian stability" and that "never before have we recalled so keenly as today the words of our seniors of the Meiji era that 'Asia is one'." It was not without reason that even the Japanese press said the reactionary ruling circles of Japan were arguing for overseas expansion "so hotly that it reminds us of the eve of World War II."

Today when the balance of forces has radically changed in the international arena and the socialist forces and the peace-loving forces of the world have grown strong, the imperialists can never run riot. But this does not mean that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists will no longer commit a crime.

The U.S. imperialists openly admit that their destiny in Asia depends on how they use Japanese militarism at the present time when their policy of overseas aggression is going busted and their political and economic crisis at home has become serious.

On the other hand, Japanese militarism which has revived in subordination to the United States and now is in such a fix that it can go no farther without overseas expansion and the seizure of colonial sphere of influence intends to take the maximum advantage of that strategy of U.S. imperialism and realize their aggressive design to become the "leader" of Asia by all means.

If the Japanese militarists who, out of the megalomaniacal calculation, seek an all-out military aggression at the zealous instigation of U.S. imperialism and with its support, are allowed to perpetrate reckless manoeuvres unchecked, they will inflict again a great calamity upon the peoples of Asia and the world.

All the peace-loving people should bear this in mind and maintain sharpest vigilance.

4. THE KOREAN PEOPLE WILL NEVER TOLERATE THE REINVASION SCHEME OF JAPANESE MILITARISM

Aggression against South Korea holds a special place in the revived Japanese militarists'

overseas expansion. The reaggression on South Korea by the Japanese militarist forces is a direct outcome of new aggressive conspiracy and alignment between the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and a concrete manifestation of the traditional strategic plan of Japanese militarism for invading Korea first and, with this as a stepping-stone, invading Asia.

The U.S. imperialists openly raved that the "key to the success of the Nixon doctrine" is the U.S.-Japan "partnership," and South Korea is used as the first testing ground for this.

It is a well-known fact that today South Korea has been shackled to the most reactionary, colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and this is a typical example of the ferocious fascist rule and neo-colonialist policy of the imperialists in their colonies.

Finding themselves in a crisis with their colonial ruling system shaking to its very foundation, the U.S. imperialists have thrown a bait for aggressive conspiracy to the reactionary ruling circles of Japan at the sacrifice of the South Korean people, revealing their sinister design to put up directly the Japanese militarist forces to the foreground of military aggression. The Japanese militarists, on their part, intend to use South Korea as a springboard for the realization of their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" blatantly laid bare to the whole world such malignant aggressive intrigues of the brigandish U.S. and Japanese imperialists against the Korean people.

The Japanese militarists are overtly going the length of starting military aggression on South Korea in compliance with the war policy the U.S. imperialists pursue to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea, using South Korea as the advance base and putting up the Japanese militarist forces as the "shock brigade."

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Japanese militarists are the sworn enemy of our nation who had forced colonial slavery upon us Korean people and trampled our country underfoot and plundered it of everything good and beautiful for nearly half a century. The Japanese militarists, dreaming of regaining their old position, are now worming their way into South Korea again with the backing of U.S. imperialism, and emerging as a dangerous force of aggression." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 390.)

The Japanese militarists who already started full-scale penetration into South Korea by virtue of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" concluded with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, are now holding a predominant position next to the U.S. imperialists in all political, economic and cultural fields of South Korea and showing up themselves as the second "master."

The Japanese militarists make their way, first of all, into the economic field of South Korea to subjugate, together with the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean economy.

Every year, with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as the stepping stone, hundreds of firms of Japanese monopoly capital and tens of thousands of scouts of aggression under garbs of motley "delegations," "missions," "inspection groups," and "tourist groups" vie with each other to frequent South Korea like their own home. Enjoying extraterritorial privileges, they are wringing concessions out of South Korea, while daily expanding the basis of aggression.

Japanese commodities and capital are flooding into South Korea. The Japanese militarists are facilitating the militarization of the South Korean economy and seizing hold of its major arteries through the so-called "property claims funds" which they put forth to make believe as if they were meant for "payment of reparations" for the colonial plunder carried out by the Japanese imperialists in Korea in the past and through the "private commercial credit" offered under the name of "economic co-operation." The Japanese militarists exercise control over the determination of the direction and scale of investment made by the South Korean puppets with Japanese capital, and its content and term and, at the same time, they actually control the technical affairs, supply of raw and other materials for the management of newly-established South Korean enterprises, and even take hold of the right to manage the enterprises.

Having been ensured exclusive colonial privileges by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in taxation and in the protection of ownership of industries, Japanese monopoly capital has now entered the stage of intensive direct investment of private capital.

Direct capital investment represents one of the main characteristics of imperialist aggression and a means of thoroughly subordinating the economy of the invested countries and ensuring maximum exploitation and plunder.

On the plea of setting up "joint firms" the Japanese monopolies are competing with each other to creep into South Korea and are striking their root deep in its key industries. Under the signboard of "bonded manufacture," they have their equipment and materials shipped into South Korea free from taxes and processed under contract. This makes them acquire excessive profits through unbridled exploitation of South Korean labour which is the cheapest in the capitalist world. They have gone so far as to plan to line their pocket by taking South Korean youth and middle-aged to Japan for slave labour. "Mitsui," "Mitsubishi" and other monopoly Zaibatsu that had indulged in limitless exploitation and pillage in Korea in the past have reopened their banks and carry on aggressive financial and investment activities in South Korea.

South Korea has been reduced to a debt

slave of Japanese monopoly capital, to the object of Japan's capital export and its market of surplus goods.

Thus the Japanese militarists who barbarously exploited the Korean people and robbed our country of its valuable natural resources at will in the past are again grinding down our people in South Korea and shipping away their wealths.

The Japanese militarists, laying the social and economic foothold for aggression after infiltrating into the economic field of South Korea, attempt to tighten their political domination over South Korea.

The Japanese militarists set up in the heart of Seoul their "embassy," as the centre of aggression, with buildings and apparatuses bigger than their embassies in any other Asian countries and zealously back up the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, their faithful stooge, and they are ensured all privileges of aggression and plunder by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Now the reactionary Sato government of Japan, together with U.S. imperialism, acts more and more frequently as "defender" and "guardian" of South Korea even in the international arena.

In the ideological and cultural field, the Japanese militarists under the unctuous name of "friendship" and "cultural intercourse" have made the Japanese manners and customs and Japanese way of life prevail in South Korea, along with the rotten Yankee culture. In order to make the South Korean people resign themselves to their aggression without resistance and submit themselves to their pillage, they spread the abominable ideological and cultural viruses and work hard to numb the deep-rooted anti-Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people and fan the idea of Japan-worship. They are flooding South Korea with reactionary publications and movies and spreading even such ultra-nationalist aggressive religion as "Tenrism" in South Korea.

In this way, they seek to paralyse the consciousness of national independence and class consciousness of the South Korean people and disorganize the struggle of the South Korean people for freedom, liberation and national unification.

Militarily, the Japanese militarists are taking an active part in the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to provoke a new war against the Korean people on the basis of the formation of the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance system" through the "South Korea-Japan treaty."

The Japanese militarists have already drawn up detailed war plans to take part in a war of aggression in Korea when the U.S. imperialists ignite it again and, taking the opportunity, extend the war to the Asian continent. This is evidenced by the "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon" and "Operation Bull Run," which have been exposed widely to the world. Along the lines charted by the war plans, the Japanese "Self-Defence Corps" are reorganizing their formation and reinforcing their equipment and repeatedly staging joint military exercises with the U.S. imperialist aggression army and the South Korean puppet army. These armies are busy conducting "landing operation," "airborne operation" and "anti-guerrilla operation" exercises as well as the "cold weather endurance training" with Korea and other areas in Asia as imaginary operational zones.

Brass hats of the Japanese "Self-Defence Corps" and the so-called "delegations of reservists" often visit South Korea, inspect the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and units of the South Korean puppet army and hold closed-door war confabs with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

How actively the Japanese militarists take part in the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for a new war is clearly seen in the fact that the reactionary Sato government of Japan declared state of emergency to the "Self-Defence Corps" and got them "combat ready" in line with the frantic war rackets raised by the U.S. imperialists after the incidents of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of January 1968 and the large-sized spy plane "EC-121" of April 1969 which intruded into the territorial waters and territorial air of our Republic in a premeditated manner.

After the announcement of the U.S.-Japan "joint statement," the Japanese militarists have been hurling malicious slanders and calumnies against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and revealing more openly their scheme of military aggression on Korea.

At the Japanese Diet recently, the Sato clique openly expressed their intention to dispatch the Japanese militarist armed forces of aggression to Korea, saying that they "will not remain mere onlookers" in case a war is provoked there by the U.S. imperialists again and even croaked that a "forestalling attack" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should also be duly considered.

The Sato clique are in a feverish excitement to take part in an aggressive war which may be launched by the U.S. imperialists in Korea. They even claim without hesitation that they may send Japanese troops to South Korea for the so-called "protection of Japanese residents abroad."

This unctuous slogan of "protection of Japanese residents abroad" is a most brazen pronoun of the barbarous aggression of imperialism, at the mere thought of which the Korean people gnash their teeth. It is too well known a fact that the first pretext put forth by the Japanese militarists in all their wars of aggression in history was the so-called "protection of Japanese residents abroad."

That the Sato clique openly reveal their sinister design of military advancement to South

Korea, reiterating this very notorious aggressive jargon, reminds us of the burglarious way the Japanese militarists behaved when invading Korea early this century.

Even after they were defeated and kicked out, the Japanese militarists have never given up even a moment their wild design of invading Korea again.

This is fully borne out by the endless stream of arrogant aggressive outbursts let loose by the Japanese militarists that their former colonial predatory rule in Korea was "glorious imperialism," which was "beneficial" to Korea, that "it is the task of Japan to push the 38th parallel up beyond the River Amnok-gang," and that "Japan should swallow up South Korea at a mouthful, as elder brother should." They have come out with the new "theory on the community of the destinies of Japan and Korea," digging out such malicious aggressive slogans of the past as "one and the same ancestry" and "Japan and Korea are one" which they had fabricated to legalize their colonial rule over Korea.

Some time ago they even reviled that "Korea had split from Japan and become independent" and that the Korean people "were the Japanese subject," which are an intolerable insult to the Korean people. Nothing discloses clearer than this the invariable brigandish aggressiveness of the Japanese militarists who try to swallow up Korea at all costs.

The all-out reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists and the antagonistic policy of the reactionary Sato government toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ever intensifying accordingly are aggravating the tension in Korea still further, which has already reached extremes owing to the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for unleashing another war.

The Japanese militarist reinvasion is bringing greater misfortunes and calamities to the South Korean people and throwing another obstacle in the way of the peaceful unification of of our fatherland unanimously desired by the 40 million Korean people.

These grave developments today show to what a dangerous extent the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists have gone in their insidious intrigues to attain their aim of aggression against Korea.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon the entire Korean people to watch keenly the reinvasion scheme of the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy, and wage an ever more stubborn struggle to smash it.

Japanese militarism has appeared on the scene as the most dangerous force of aggression which, together with U.S. imperialism, stands face to face with us. No Korean of national conscience can just look with folded arms at the Japanese militarists again crawling into the southern half of our country to lord it over there and scheming to bring even their aggressive troops there.

The entire Korean people in the North and South, while fighting U.S. imperialism, should turn out as one in the struggle against Japanese militarism which is stretching out its tentacles of aggression to South Korea in real earnest according to the U.S. imperialist strategy.

We should not allow the Japanese militarists to dare put their dirty foot on the sacred soil of our fatherland and wield their blood-stained swords again.

Especially the South Korean people, the direct victims of aggression, should rise determinedly in the struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of the Japanese militarist forces, with deeper national resentment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"All patriotic people in South Korea must wage a decisive struggle to abrogate the criminal 'South Korea-Japan treaty' and frustrate the attempt of the forces of Japanese militarism at reaggression against South Korea. This struggle is, at the same time, part of the struggle against U.S. imperialist colonial domination.

"Only by overthrowing the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and their henchmen, can the South Korean people achieve freedom and liberation, and only by foiling the Japanese militarist attempt at reaggression, can they extricate themselves from the danger of new calamities." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 390.)

The South Korean people have a history of courageous struggles against foreign aggressors and domestic forces of reaction.

The South Korean people, along with the entire Korean people, have so far demonstrated ardent patriotism and revolutionary mettle in many anti-Japanese patriotic struggles and revolutionary struggles.

The patriotic youth and students and people of South Korea repeatedly waged heroic battles against the so-called "South Korea-Japan talks" held by the Japanese militarists with the South Korean puppet clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and for scrapping the "South Korea-Japan treaty."

The struggles of the South Korean people including the March 24th struggle and the June 3rd struggle were anti-imperialist, anti-fascist patriotic struggles which dealt heavy blows at the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

How can the South Korean people who waged such valiant struggles remain mere spectators to the situation today when the aggressive manoeuvrings of the Japanese militarists have reached a more dangerous stage than ever before.

Alongside the fight against the reinvasion scheme of Japanese militarism a struggle

should be unfolded to wipe out its stooges. Posing as "another Li Wan Yong" traitor Pak Jung Hi has created the grave situation today by ushering the Japanese militarists into South Korea.

Puppet Pak Jung Hi, the traitor to the nation, who swore allegiance to the Japanese "emperor" as officer of the Japanese aggression army, the traitor of the worst type who turned into a faithful special agent of U.S. imperialism after liberation, is stooping to all crimes to prolong his disgraceful days even by reducing South Korea to a dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism, serving both the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists as his masters.

Whenever the South Korean people rose up in a struggle against Japanese militarist aggression, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique beastly suppressed the just, patriotic struggle of the South Korean youth and students and people by mobilizing a huge armed force. This shows with added clarity that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are faithful dogs of U.S. and Japanese imperialism and traitors to be cursed down through generations.

To get rid of the destiny of colonial slavery and win freedom and liberation, the South Korean people should drive out the U.S. imperialists and thwart the reaggression of Japanese militarism and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The struggle against the aggressive scheme of the Japanese militarist forces holds an important position in the struggle of the South Korean people for the attainment of the right to live and for national independence and the unification of the country.

The South Korean people should wage a broad mass struggle against all the vicious manoeuvres of Japanese monopoly capital to intrude into South Korea and seize its economic artery under the cloak of "aid" and "collaboration" in league with U.S. imperialism. The South Korean people should determinedly repel the political interference and domination of the Japanese militarists and ceaselessly expose and condemn the pro-Japanese, treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique and fight for the national independence and sovereignty and self-sustenance of the country.

In all spheres of social life, the American way of life as well as the Japanese manners and customs and Japanese way of life should be sternly rejected and blows should be dealt in good time to whatever act of spreading them.

Especially at present, the South Korean people should wage a staunch struggle to frustrate the plan of the Japanese militarists for military aggression.

The South Korean people should take a stubborn fighting posture to prevent the Japanese aggression army from setting foot upon the soil of our fatherland by any means and should carry out a mass struggle to scrap the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty."

Whether the reinvasion of South Korea by Japanese militarism is frustrated or not is a vital question of whether the South Korean people escape the danger of new disasters or not, it is an important question concerning the future destinies of the nation.

Anyone who does not wish to see the beautiful land of our country plunged into the conflagrations of war again and repeat the painful fate of a ruined nation should resolutely rise in the struggle to repulse the aggressive manoeuvres of Japanese militarism while fighting U.S. imperialism.

When the entire patriotic people of South Korea unite their strength and fight stubbornly, they will definitely smash the U.S.-Japanese imperialist aggressors and their minions and achieve victory in the revolution.

The South Korean people are not alone in their struggle.

There are for the South Korean people the powerful revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic and the active support and encouragement of the people in the northern half.

The people in the northern half of the Republic will always do everything in their power to support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and persistently fight shoulder to shoulder with them for the complete liberation, unification and independence of the fatherland.

Watching for a chance of getting another "bonanza," the Japanese militarists are now trying to make inroads into South Korea and realize their aggressive ambition with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, but this is a ridiculous day-dream.

The Korean people who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle established by Comrade Kim Il Sung will never tolerate the repetition of the cursed history of aggression of the Japanese imperialists against our country. Our people are building up more firmly the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily and are fully prepared to resolutely beat back any invasion of the enemy.

Standing by the Korean people who battle against the U.S.-Japanese imperialists and their lackeys are hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people the world over.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists recklessly launch a new aggressive war against our country, oblivious of the lessons of history, they will perish for good in the flames of the war.

5. STRESS SHOULD BE LAID ON THE STRUGGLE AGAINST JAPANESE MILITARISM AND ITS AGGRESSIVE DESIGN BE CHECKED AND FRUSTRATED WITH CONCERTED ACTION

The frantic aggressive manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists to invade Korea and, further, Asia, in league with U.S. imperialism, aggravate the situation in this part of the world still further and pose a serious menace to universal peace and security.

The dangerous situation is impending in which the U.S. and Japanese imperialists will further strengthen their military alliance for Asian aggression and the Japanese militarists go over to the stage of new military expansion playing the "main role" as "shock-brigade" for U.S. imperialism.

All the peace-loving peoples in Asia and the rest of the world are confronted with the urgent task of laying stress on the struggle against Japanese militarism and of checking and frustrating its aggressive design with their concerted action.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Japanese militarists at the bidding of U.S. imperialism are making active preparations for a new war and Japan is serving the U.S. imperialists as supply base and attacking base for aggression against Asian countries. Under these circumstances, the struggle against Japanese militarism can by no means be neglected.

"The struggle against Japanese militarism is part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and a struggle to defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 70.)

Modern militarism is a product of monopoly capitalism. For its predatory and aggressive nature monopoly capitalism incessantly steps up the militarization of the country. It militarizes the economy and reinforces armaments and brings financial combines and warlords into collusion so as to fascistize the state machines and intensify the suppression and exploitation of the people. It also strengthens the oppression of other nations and steadily rushes headlong toward aggressive war for colonial plunder.

Japanese militarism, as a servant ally of U.S. imperialism, openly betrayed its ambition for Asian domination again and is desperately following the path of crimes against the Asian people. The manoeuvres of Japanese militarism for overseas expansion will become more frantic as the general crisis of capitalism aggravates, the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war is frustrated further, the inner contradictions of Japanese monopoly capital become sharper and the shortage of market and raw material resources is felt more acutely.

Japanese militarism is characterized by its innate nature of most rapacious aggressiveness, most barbarous cruelty and unrivalled double-faced craftiness. This nature of Japanese militarism does not change before it dies.

Revived Japanese militarism of today not only retains this intrinsic nature, but has the burning spirit of paying off the defeat it suffered yesterday; it has a fanatic aggressive design to restore the "colonial empire" and realize its old dream of Asian domination at any cost; it has a megalomaniacal delusion that Japan was less prepared materially at the time of World War II, but now has become a "great power" with its "national power" several times stronger than at that time; furthermore it has increasing fear and hatred for the revolutionary movement of peoples surging up vigorously with each passing day and for the growth of the might of socialism and communism.

It is obvious that the Japanese militarists who were experienced in unheard-of cruel methods of colonial domination and many wars of aggression and accustomed to sudden attacks and perfidious surprise raids, will not hesitate to start committing any heinous crime again in order to meet the aggressive demand of U.S. imperialism and the growing aggressive ambition of their own.

Particularly, proceeding from the community of interests against socialism and the national-liberation movement and for the aggression on Asia, revived Japanese militarism is closely colluding and maintaining its subordinate alliance with U.S. imperialism, the most barbarous and shameless aggressor of modern times, the main force of aggression and war, the ringleader of world reaction, the bulwark of modern colonialism, the strangler of national liberation and independence and the disturber of world peace, and is serving as the "shock-brigade" in its aggression against Asia.

This imparts more heinous aggressiveness and reactionary nature to Japanese militarism and increases its danger still more.

It is not fortuitous that the Japanese militarists now openly claim the reexamination and overturn of the results of World War II. This fully accords to the revanchist claims of the West German militarists in Europe.

All this bespeaks that no one should underestimate the danger of Japanese militarism and

think that it has a long way to go to war of aggression.

The lessons of history should not be forgotten, eyes should not be turned away from the realities, and no illusion should be harboured about the Japanese ruling circles. On the plea that the contradictions between the U.S. and Japan can be exploited when these are aggravated in the future, one should not dissolve in it the struggle against Japanese militarism, or weaken the struggle against Japanese militarism on this account.

Despite certain contradictions and discords between them, U.S. imperialism and Japanese imperialism are bound together with an alliance of the former subordinating the latter for their common interests in the fundamental questions pertaining to the carrying out of aggression.

U.S. imperialism dominates Japan in all the political, economic and military fields and the Japanese militarists invariably pursue the policy of following the United States.

It is impossible to check or baffle the Japanese militarist ambition for aggression and expansion by making political bargain with the Sato government of Japan while fraternizing with it.

If one does not fight against Japanese militarism overlooking its danger but fraternizes with the reactionary Sato government, it is, in fact, tantamount to covering up the hypocritical nature of the Japanese ruling circles, inspiring its overseas expansion and helping the U.S. imperialists consolidate their position in Asia.

The interests of peace and national independence, democracy and socialism demand that in appraising the general situation, one should not incline to Europe or Asia, and that as to the danger of West German militarism and Japanese militarism, one should not take the attitude of taking a serious view of one and neglecting the other.

If one takes the stand of national egoism or only thinks of the immediate interests and ignores the interests of the anti-imperialist struggle as a whole one will, in the long run, have to pay a higher catastrophic price for it.

Since Japan has again grown into the source of a new war in Asia, there can be no tranquility in Asia and the world if it is left alone.

What attitude is taken toward Japanese militarism today is a question of basic position that will show whether or not to fight resolutely against the policy of aggression and war of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, whether or not to want peace and security in Asia truly, and whether or not to fight for national independence and social progress.

In order to ensure security in Asia, and further, truly defend world peace and achieve the cause of the people for national independence and social progress, it is necessary to resolutely fight with concerted action against Japanese militarism in Asia while fighting against U.S. imperialism.

All the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and peace-loving forces should achieve a broad anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action and united front to battle against U.S. imperialism and, at the same time, join in waging a resolute struggle against Japanese militarism, its ally.

This demands that we expose ceaselessly and fully the foul inside of the collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and the reinvasion manoeuvres of Japanese militarism and maintain greatest vigilance against them.

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan must be prevented from reinforcing their fascist system at home, from perpetrating manoeuvres for neo-colonialist aggression against other countries under the hackneyed hypocritical slogans and from daring to play with fire.

We must thoroughly crush the manoeuvrings of the reactionary Sato government of Japan which tries to pretend to be a "friend" of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America making use of Japan's situation in Asia, build the footholds of aggression in the countries there and disintegrate the anti-imperialist front.

In this way, the Japanese militarists must be dealt blows everywhere and isolated in the international arena and their aggressive ambition be thwarted by concerted action.

The socialist countries, above all, should play a big role here.

The socialist countries are the mighty bulwark of peace and the reliable bastion of victory for all the progressive peoples. The position to be taken by the socialist countries exerts a great influence on the developments as a whole. The socialist countries, therefore, have the solemn duty to deal with the Japanese militarists on the basis of the heavy responsibility they have assumed before history and the people for peace in Asia and the world and for the national independence and freedom of the peoples.

The socialist countries can be true to their international duty only when they invariably maintain a principled stand toward the reactionary ruling circles of Japan, the faithful subordinate ally of U.S. imperialism, proceeding from the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism, and wage an uncompromising struggle against the manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists for aggression.

The socialist countries, while fighting against U.S. imperialism, should express solidarity with and render positive support to the peoples of all countries in their battle against the Japanese militarists' aggression.

All the Asian peoples who suffered from the barbarous aggression and colonial rule by the Japanese militarists in the past are confronted

with the common task of uniting their efforts and fighting staunchly against the reinvasion manoeuvrings of Japanese militarism.

Today, the reactionary ruling circles of Japan, in an attempt to appease the anti-Japanese sentiments still remaining strong among the Asian peoples, are advertizing in every way as if they were different from Japanese militarism of the past and had a "goodwill" to help the developing countries. But, the true nature of a wolf in a lamb's skin remains unchanged. As far as the aggressive and predatory nature of monopoly capital is concerned, there is no difference between the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, and this nature remains the same today as in the past.

The new-born independent countries of Asia and Africa, when establishing economic relations with Japan, too, should see through and strictly guard against the true nature of the Japanese militarists who are more heinous than any other imperialists in looking for a chance of aggression and plunder in real earnest while flattering in humble posture outwardly. Thus, any scheme of the Japanese militarists to obstruct the building of independent national economy in these countries or meddle in their internal affairs to exert political influence upon them with the so-called "aid" as a bait must be decisively laid bare and frustrated.

This alone can reliably defend the independence and independent development of the country against all kinds of the neo-colonialist aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists.

It is of weighty significance to cement solidarity with the Japanese people in fighting against Japanese militarism and checking and shattering the aggressive conspiracy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Today the Japanese people with the Japan Communist Party at the head are waging a vigorous struggle in a difficult situation against the U.S. imperialists and the monopoly capital of Japan and for the country's complete independence, democracy and peace.

The Japanese people are unfolding ever more fiercely the struggle against the heinous conspiracy between the U.S. imperialists and the monopoly capitalists of Japan for the remilitarization of Japan and its conversion into a nuclear base, the struggle for the abrogation of the U.S.-Japan "security pact" and the immediate, unconditional and overall return of Okinawa, the struggle for the abrogation of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and against the manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists for the provocation of a new war in Korea, the struggle against the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam and the reactionary government of Japan partaking in this war, the struggle against the scheme of the Japanese militarists for fresh overseas aggression and various other struggles. These struggles are closely linked with the struggle against the monopolist exploitation and extortion and for the defence of vital rights.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The struggle of the Japanese people gives a heavy blow to the Asian aggression of U.S. imperialism and to Japanese militarism and contributes to the cause of world peace." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 325.)

Let the socialist countries and all the peace-loving peoples in Asia and the world extend full support to the just struggle of the Japanese people and strengthen the internationalist solidarity with them in every way.

The struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism is the common fighting task of the peoples of Japan and Asia and the peoples of the whole world.

When all the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the world staunchly battle in firm unity with the Japanese people, they will certainly crush the criminal collusion of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and their dangerous manoeuvres for aggression.

As history shows, militarism in itself engenders self-destruction.

The U.S. and Japanese imperialists have become all the more unscrupulous today in their manoeuvres for aggression, working hand in glove with each other. This is no sign of their mightiness, however. This proves, on the contrary, the vulnerability of moribund imperialism. Militarism is the concentric symbol of corrupt and parasitic nature of monopoly capitalism.

The more arbitrarily the U.S. and Japanese imperialists act against the will of the people and the current of the times, the more difficult their position will become.

The frantic arms expansion and the militarization of the economy ensuing from the stepped up militarization of a country squander a great amount of wealth and labour forces for the non-productive consumption, bring about financial bankruptcy and further aggravate the economic crisis. This plunges the broad masses of the working people into poverty and non-rights and increases their discontent and protest, thus further ripening the revolutionary situation. The desperate manoeuvres of militarism for overseas aggression evoke wrath and resistance among the peoples of other countries and further accelerate its international isolation. In the long run, militarism inevitably aggravates contradictions of monopoly capitalism and is bound to meet its doom as a result of its own development.

This is clearly borne out not only by historical facts but also by the realities of today.

The more unscrupulous the aggressive ambition of the Japanese militarists becomes under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the more the struggle of the Japanese people against it expands and strengthens.

Voices of denunciation are ringing higher as days go by from among the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the world.

Of late warnings are being made against the reinfiltration of the Japanese militarists and strong anti-Japanese sentiments are growing anew in a number of Southeast Asian countries to which Japanese militarism directly stretches its tentacles of economic aggression.

Ringing out of these countries are angry voices: "The Japanese have become the most aggressive nation in Asia through their industrial and financial power;" "Let's hold in check a new imperialist advance;" "Strings Japan attaches to her economic aid for Asia tell her old idea of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere;" "We cannot rest assured because the Japanese are not satisfied only with moderate profits;" "The dirty Japanese are going to replace the dirty Americans" and the like.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Korea today is not the Korea of yesterday, and today's Asia is not the Asia of yesterday. If the Japanese militarists launch out on re-aggression against Korea and Asia, disregarding the lessons of history, they will perish in the flames they themselves kindle." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 402-403.)

Today we are living in a great era of struggle in which all the exploited peoples and oppressed nations on the globe are turning out to the liberation struggle, and in a glorious era of revolutionary change in which the colonial system of imperialism is crumbling beyond retrieve.

The socialist and peace-loving forces are winning victory after victory and the imperialist forces of aggression are going to decay and ruin. The balance of forces in Asia is turning more favourable to the revolution. The days are gone for ever when the imperialists swaggered about, invaded and lorded it over other countries at will.

The 1970's will not be a "new Pacific era" of aggression and plunder which the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists dream of, but they will shine as a grandiose, historic era in which the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation and socialism will win greater victories.

Victory of socialism and fall of imperialism are the main trend of our times that no force can ever check.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists dare launch out on a new war for aggression and colonial plunder in disregard of the historical experience of World Wars I and II and in defiance of the stark realities of today, they will rapidly fall into the grave of utter destruction.

The road that Japan should follow is the road of independence and democracy, peace and neutrality, not the road of aggression and war.

Japan should free herself from the U.S. imperialist domination as soon as possible and become a genuinely democratic, peace-loving country.

Our Party and Government have consistently warned against the danger of the revival of Japanese militarism by U.S. imperialism and fought against it.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage with might and main the struggle of the Japanese people for the complete independence, democracy and peace of Japan.

The Korean people will discharge their national and international duties by carrying on the dynamic struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the world people, and the Japanese militarists, their ally, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.